

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

No. 5595.

號二十月九年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1884.

日三十月七年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill, E.C. 4. BATES & BATES, 37, Walbrook, E.C. 4. HENRY & CO., 100 & 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. PARIS AND EUROPE: GALLIER & PAINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK: ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.: SATIA & CO., Singapore. C. HENNING & CO., Malacca. CHINA: MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MEIZO & CO., SINGAPORE, QUELON & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Hongkong, HANKOW & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., KIEL & WILHELM, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$4,400,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION \$400,000
RESERVE FOR LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$7,500,000

CHIEF MANAGER: THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
DEPUTY CHIEF MANAGER: HON. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
H. W. WILSON, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

HONGKONG, August 25, 1884. 1323

HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1323

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.
- Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. Depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.
- Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.
- Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by making clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
- Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- Deposits may be forwarded from the Bank by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.
- Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- Cheques containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank, will be marked by Hongkong Savings' Bank Business, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1318

Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1318

Prospectus.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN, 1884.

AUTHORISED BY IMPERIAL DECREE Dated 4th December, 1883.

For Dollars 2,780,400,25 equivalent of Tael 2,000,000 at 7.17, in Bonds of \$500 each, Hongkong Currency, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

Principal and Interest payable in Hongkong.

The Loan is divided into Two Portions for \$1,390,200.14 (1 Million Tael) each, and marked respectively A & B.

The Bonds of Loan A are redeemable at par within 3 years (1887) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 15th March, 1886.

The Bonds of Loan B are redeemable at par within 6 years (1890) by three yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 30th June, 1888.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable yearly, according to the English Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at the Current Rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Hongkong. The first Payment of interest on Loan A will be on 15th March, 1886; and on Loan B on 30th June, 1888.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong one month previous to the dates of payment of the Bonds. Bonds to be drawn in the Schedule, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, after which date interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

Bonds to be drawn will be issued on 25th October, 1884, against allotment letter and on payment of the balance due on same from which date the public will receive interest upon the Bonds of both Loans.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF DRAWINGS AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LOAN A.

Date of payment of each drawing. Amount of each drawing. Amount of interest.

1885-1886 Mar. \$418,410.04 \$111,576.01

1886-1887 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1887-1888 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1888-1889 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1889-1890 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1890-1891 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1891-1892 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1892-1893 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1893-1894 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1894-1895 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1895-1896 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1896-1897 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1897-1898 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1898-1899 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1899-1900 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1900-1901 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1901-1902 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1902-1903 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1903-1904 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1904-1905 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1905-1906 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1906-1907 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1907-1908 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1908-1909 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1909-1910 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1910-1911 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1911-1912 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1912-1913 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1913-1914 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1914-1915 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1915-1916 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1916-1917 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1917-1918 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1918-1919 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1919-1920 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

1920-1921 " 488,145.05 75,103.20

For Sale.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE FROM THE FURNITURE EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

SELECTED BY THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

Specimens of the Latest Styles in ARTISTIC FURNITURE; SUBSTANTIAL, ELEGANT, AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

SUITABLE FOR:—HALL, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, BOUDOIR, OR BEDROOM.

REAL INDIAN, PERSIAN, SMYRNA AND OTHER EASTERN RUGS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.

The above GOODS will be on view, on TUESDAY NEXT, and following days at

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

The Representatives of the H. J. H. Co. who are at present in Hongkong, will be happy to give estimates and designs for furnishing throughout; or any information desired.

Hongkong, August 27, 1884. 1425

For Sale.

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED

On or before the 31st day of August Next, AND THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent. on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 951

OVERSTRUNG TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOS,

by NEUMEYER & Co., WEIDENSLAUER & ROSENKRANZ.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

COMPLETE IRON FRAME AND TUNING PLATE, Unrivalled for Brilliancy and Sweetness of Tone.

FINEST TOUCH.

Price for Cash, from \$230 to \$250.

On Hire, per month, from \$15 to \$20.

Special attention is called to the fact that after having hired a Piano for 14 months, it will become without further payment the property of the hirer.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Apply to Prof. A. VITA, 2, Alexandra Terrace. Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1159

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been newly furnished throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the BEST market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor. Hongkong, February 23, 1884. 368

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the Imperial Stamp Act, ACTUAL TRANSFERS OF SHARES in this Company (except in cases when the Transferor and Transferee are residents in this Colony) must be completed at the HEAD OFFICE in London.

Stock Transfers are subject to the Stamp duty of Ten Shillings for each One hundred Pounds or part of One hundred Pounds of the consideration money, and there will be incurred also a fee of 2/6 for each Certificate.

The Company have availed themselves of the Companies (Colonial) Register Act 1883, and a Local Register has now been opened at this Office for SHARES held by residents in this Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, August 19, 1884. 1305

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the PROPORTION OF PROFIT for that year to be Paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary. Hongkong, September 1, 1884. 1467

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, September 9, 1884. 1517

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, September 9, 1884. 1517

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. AYRES to Sell by Public Auction, (owing to change of residence), on

MONDAY, the 15th September, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his late Residence, No. 27, Calne Road, SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

CHIMNEY GLASSES, CONSOLE TABLES with GLASSES and MARBLE TOP STANDS, BRONZE GASALERS and GAS BRACKETS, PUNKAS, ENGLISH-MADE ROUND CENTRE TABLE, BORDO BLACKWOOD CARVED SIDE TABLES and CARD TABLES, BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TEA-TOPS.

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT CANTERBURY, ENAMELLED MUSIC STAND, CABINET, VASES and ONE SEVENTY.

GLASS BOOK CASES, ENGLISH-MADE LADY'S WRITING TABLE, WINDOW CURTAINS and COFFEES, CARPET and RUGS.

SINGLE LEON BRISTLE, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLE and WASHSTAND, CHERVAL GLASS, ORNAMENTS and FIGURES.

A CONCERT GRAND PIANO, by EWARD, London.

A LAWN MOWER.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, September 11, 1884. 1530

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co's Steamship "Nemo," Captain PRYDE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, September 11, 1884. 1531

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship "Stowart," Capt. EDWARDS, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, September 10, 1884. 1527

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Chi Yuen," Capt. WALLACE, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, September 6, 1884. 1504

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "Chi Yuen," Capt. WALLACE, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 5 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, September 11, 1884. 1529

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Arcton Arcas," Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 10, 1884. 1526

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

The Steamship "Tasman," Capt. VORLES, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 16th September.

This Vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1451

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Glasgow," Captain HOOD, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, September 9, 1884. 1518

Shipping.

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

The Steamship "Dodd," Captain DODD, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, August 29, 1884. 1454

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

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Shipping.

THE AUSTRAL

The Overland China Mail will be published at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The Government Astronomer reports to-day. The Barometer has risen. The typhoon passed westward, as indicated by a red ball hoisted on the mast yesterday afternoon.

It will be seen from the notices published in another column this evening, the P. & O. mail steamer *Thames* will leave here with the next English mails to-morrow, the 13th, at 4 p.m. The *Brindisi*, for Shanghai, will leave at noon to-morrow, the S. S. *Tokoro* for Yokohama, via Nagasaki and Kobe, at noon on Sunday, the 14th inst., and the S. S. *Zambesi*, for Bombay via Straits, at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 15th.

The bodies of two of the persons who were drowned by the capsizing of a junk at Tait Tze-wei, near the battery on the Shau-ki Wan road, on Wednesday night, have been recovered. It seems that eight persons were saved and six drowned by the accident. One of the crew states that the Captain of the junk and his wife, who are among those drowned, were both drunk when the boat was capsized. An inquest was held on the bodies found, this afternoon.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Sir W. M. Dorell, arrived here to-day from Pagoda Anchorage. From information received on board H.M.S. *Zephyr* was not Lieut. Jervais, as previously supposed, but Sub-Lieut. G. Hubbard. Both him and the pilot, who was dangerously wounded, are doing well. The other man injured, a quartermaster belonging to the *Zephyr*, was not seriously hurt.

A satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at between Admiral Sir W. M. Dorell and the Chinese authorities with regard to the firing on the *Zephyr*. When the *Vigilant* left the Foochow river, seven vessels of the French squadron were anchored off Matsou.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Amoy, under date the 8th inst., says:—

The *Latin* (French gunboat) called at the port of Tamsui, on Wednesday, the 3rd, and communicated with the British gunboat *Cockade*, signalling that they wanted the *Keelung* pilot; the commander of the *Cockade* replied that he was sorry he could not comply with their request, as he did so he would be breaking neutrality. The Chinese authorities were so frightened that the *Latin* would come into the port, that they immediately gave notice to the English gunboat and other vessels to go outside the bar, because they (the authorities) were going to block up the entrance, and shortly after the vessels had left, the Chinese completely blocked up the entrance, not even leaving a passage for merchant steamers to go inside.

Our Amoy correspondent says that there is nothing doing at Keelung.

The Government Astronomer writes:—I beg to inform you that the following telegram was sent from here to the Central Police Station for distribution at noon on the 10th: "Typhoon B.S.E. At present it is moving towards Hongkong."

This is the way in which I am instructed to issue similar notices, and as soon as they have been dispatched from here, my responsibility in the matter ceases.

It would appear that the authorities at the Central Police Station thought the telegram was for their special benefit, and that the state of the weather did not concern the community. At any rate they seem to have carefully bottled up the information they received, as it did not get so far as the office of this journal.

Our Canton correspondent states that the lower class of the Chinese have the impression that the English assisted the French in the engagement at Foochow, and that a strong feeling against us consequently prevails among the Chinese in and round Canton. This is unfortunate and ungrateful considering the English did at Foochow what many of the Chinese refused to do even when appealed to, namely, rendering assistance to the wounded Chinese in the river. The feeling of the Chinese, however, cannot be controlled. All that can be done is to render English residents and property at Canton and elsewhere as secure as possible from the violence of native mobs. We fear there will be a deal of trouble yet at some of the Treaty Ports when the French operations are recommenced.

At Bow Street, says the *Wai-yei Daily*, a Captain William Barton, of Newcastle, was charged on Thursday (7th Aug.) with obtaining money from Mr. Cohen, a shipowner, by means of a forged letter purporting to emanate from the Colonial Office and to be signed by Mr. H. M. Macleod, Assistant Under Secretary to the Colonial Office. Mr. Macleod, who presented on behalf of the Treasury, intimated that it was proposed to prove that the prisoner was an ex-inspector of Hongkong Police, and in that capacity had obtained an application for a gratuity from the Colonial Office, but that he was dismissed from the Police for having been guilty of obtaining money from Mr. Cohen by means of a forged letter. The prisoner was further remanded. As there has been no

Inspector Barton in the police here, as far as the memory of the oldest member of the force serves, there is considerable speculation as to whom this particular individual is who has dragged the reputation of the force down into the mire. The generally received opinion is that it is a certain ex-inspector who had to leave the force a few years ago under a cloud, and has been living on his wits in and around London ever since. Some of our readers will remember Inspector W. Batten.

The new mortuary was first made use of to-day. It is situated in an isolated position on the side of the hill almost directly above the Gas Works and below the Pokfulam Road. The mortuary itself consists of two well ventilated, lofty and spacious rooms. The larger room is to be devoted to the reception of the bodies of natives, and in the other will be deposited the bodies of Europeans. In the former are four tables and in the latter two, all being covered with lead. The floor is composed of marble blocks. In the first place, no provision was made for an inquest room, but the room intended for the man placed in charge of the mortuary has now been set apart for the purpose of holding inquests in, and now quarters have been built for the coroner in charge. This room is neither large, nor well suited to the requirements of an inquest, and its proximity to the deadhouse is only a few feet behind it, is another objectionable feature. We think that, perhaps, the most convenient way for everybody would be for the coroner and jury to view the body on which the inquest will be held at the mortuary, and then hold the inquest at the Magistrate's. The distance of the mortuary from the town is certainly an immense drawback, but of course, it is impossible to obtain the necessary isolation without placing it in a position somewhat similar to that which it now occupies.

The S. S. *Ningpo*, which left here for Shanghai about noon on Tuesday last, encountered the full force of the typhoon which visited the Colony on Wednesday night and was obliged to put back, arriving in the harbour last evening. She had proceeded on her voyage nearly as far as Pedro Blanco, when the storm, broke in all its force, the sea breaking over the vessel and doing considerable damage to the deck work. During the gale the steering gear on the bridge gave way and the wheel had to be brought into requisition. Captain Potts then decided to turn round and run back to Hongkong, but when within about two hours of the Lyceum pass the rain and sea was so heavy that it appeared impossible to see their way into port, so the vessels lead was turned to the South and run before the gale for some time. Soon after, the bridge steering gear gave way the after wheel was carried away by a heavy sea, but, fortunately, the other had by that time been repaired sufficiently for use, though the vessel was for a short time in the trough of the sea. After running for some time before the wind the vessel was turned round and made for Hongkong, entering the harbour from the South about 6.30 p.m. yesterday. The officers on board appear to have had a very rough time of it, Captain Potts and the chief officer being on the bridge from the time of leaving Hongkong till their return, while the second officer was stationed at the wheel for some eleven hours consecutively. The *Ningpo* having made the absolutely necessary repairs, will start afresh on her voyage to-morrow at daylight.

The following report is favoured us by Captain Potts:—Left Sept. 9th at 1.25 p.m.; Barometer 29.74; falling light easterly breeze and cloudy. At midnight strong N.E. wind with rain. Bar. 29.68. Wednesday Sept. 11th, moon, strong N.E. gale with very high sea. Bar. 29.44; ship labouring heavily and taking much water on board. At midnight, increasing gale and sea if it could increase. Bar. 29.30. Thursday 11th Aug. pumps diked, wheel gear carried away by heavy sea. At noon stood for Hongkong where we arrived at 6.30 p.m., with rising barometer as we approached Hongkong.

An Australian native, standing 6ft. 10in. in his boots, was, says the *Australian*, lately noticed in Ballarat. The giant was observed by some active members of the Ballarat battalion, who wanted to enlist him in the militia. The young fellow, with good spirit and patriotism, and there was nothing he should like better than to take his place in the defence force, but his nomadic life, that of a shearer, prevented him. The young fellow, who weighs 160 lbs., and is well set up, is a native of Carngaham, and states that he has a sister 6ft. high, the others of the family to which he belongs being also of remarkable stature.

A SCIENTIFIC paper announces that in its next issue will appear an elaborate article, entitled, 'How to Handle Bees.' Now a bee is not a difficult thing to handle. He is as easily picked up as a straw berry, and is reasonably light and compressible. To handle him is therefore a mere song. Any man can do it. In fact, the more ignorant the man is, the more easily he can handle one. The main difficulty is to get him to do what the man does after he has handled a small bee tranquilly. Bees have been known to raise round a human leg, and eventually lose their salvation, after handling one bee for the half part of a second. The scientific journal means well, no doubt, but what the country really needs is an article on how to avoid handling bees.—*Life*.

In law-tennis also retain the high position is now held as a passing, says a writer in *Life*, the committees of meetings will have

to take immediate and strong steps to put down the betting practices of certain players. Every man should be free to make a bet with his friends, but the systematic bookmaking of some of the highest degree is reprehensible. The practice is fortunately confined to very few at yet, and should, therefore, be easy of strangulation. There are some who really seem to enter for tournaments for no other purpose than that of wagering on everything.

At a recent Conference held at the Health Exhibition, it appeared from some statistics collected by Dr. Ord that gardeners had a better chance of life than any other class out of some 60 specified classes of workers, with the exception of clergymen. If 1000 be taken as the average standard number of deaths within a given period among all classes taken together, then the number of gardeners who die during the period is barely more than half the average—i.e., 550; that of clergymen, who have the best chance of all, 656; agricultural labourers, 653; farmers, 695; medical men, 1125. The highest death rate is among persons engaged in hotels, 2206; in bookshops, 1921; brewers, 1801—significant figures these! The proportion of medical men who die in a given time, though above the general average, is less than that of the other classes, and most of the nursing life they mostly lead, and the special risk they run.

A NEW terror has been discovered for those litigious ladies who burn to emulate the forensic triumphs of Mrs. Weldon. One day last week Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins were sitting to hear motions as a Divisional Court, when two lady suitors simultaneously rose to address their lordships. Quoth the last of the Barons: "This is a question of precedence: which of you ladies claims to be the senior?" Naturally enough the race for priority became a donkey race. Of course I mean nothing personal, but neither of the fair litigants would confess to being older than the other, and each was anxious that her rival should speak first. For that her rival should speak first, the rescue, and called upon the one who happened to be nearer the centre of the court, and so the awful question remained unsolved. This episode is not an isolated one, for it is evident that ladies who wish to plead their own case must take into consideration the dread possibility of being asked in an indirect fashion to disclose their ages.—*Life*.

The spider's thread is made up of innumerable small threads, or fibres, one of these threads being estimated to be one two-millionth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun:—One of great strength, for the radiating or spoke lines of the web. The cross lines, or what a sailor might call the radials, are finer and are tenacious—that is, they have upon them little specks or globules of a very sticky gum. These are not on the web, but interspersed. They are set quite thickly along the line, and are what, in the first instance, catch and hold the legs or wings of the fly. Once caught in this fashion, the prey is held secure by threads flung over it from the body of the spider. The third kind of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass of food, by which it suddenly envelops any prey of which it is somewhat afraid, as, for example, a fly. A scientific experimenter once drew out from the body of a single spider 3,480 yards of thread or spider silk—a length little short of three miles. Silk may be woven of spider's thread, and it is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silkworm, being of a golden colour. An cultured silk, and one that is said to have secured enough of it for weaving of a suit of clothes for Louis XIV.

Foochow.
(From our Correspondent.)
Foochow, September 8.

As the general impression in Hongkong appears to be that the French fleet took their departure soon after destroying the forts, my telegram of Saturday last announcing their continued presence in the Min river at Matsou and the possibility of their return to the Anchorage, no doubt it surprised your readers. Nevertheless it is a fact that the fleet is at present only at Matsou. The natives are certainly under the impression that Admiral Courbet intends to return here and are busily employed erecting new forts in the places of those recently destroyed, which took years to build and were not even then substantial structures; whereas the works now being hurriedly run up can hardly be expected to bear the weight of their own guns, far less resist a bombardment. The Viceroy is personally superintending the erection of these forts, as the Tartar General, who is in charge of those destroyed during the recent engagement, has intimated that the duties of his office are confined to the City, and that he has already exposed himself to danger unnecessarily, this duty devolving upon the former. The Viceroy, I learn, willingly assented to this change, as, although having to camp out in a hardly beneficial to a man of his years, still of the two evils he has chosen the lesser, as to return to the City, from whence he fled, means an ignominious death at the hands of his own people who, in their ignorance, consider that he alone is amenable for the defeat of the Chinese at the Forts.

The Chinese were on Saturday last guilty of an outrage against their most friendly Power, and what turn affairs will now take, it is indeed difficult to foretell. Her British Majesty's gunboat *Martin* left Foochow on the morning of the above day, the *Zephyr* coming to relieve her. Whilst the latter vessel was passing through the Kinpa Pass, the Chinese opened fire, and unfortunately their shots for once took effect, the bridge, upon which a sub-lieutenant was standing, being struck, and this officer so seriously wounded that it is questionable whether the amputation of one leg will not be necessary. Two sub-lieutenants were also injured, one of them receiving a shot in both shoulders. It appears that there were either two or three cases of Gardner ammunition placed upon the bridge, and the shot from the Chinese unluckily alighted amongst these, and hence an amount of consequential damage.

Throughout Saturday night large numbers of native troops passed through Foochow en route for the district of Lam-po, where I understand they will be engaged in sharp-shooting, which will render the river

is a man possessed of some amount of kindly feeling for foreigners, and is desirous of serving the best interests of his own country by maintaining peace with other countries. The Prefect is a Mandarin and a bitter hater of foreigners. The District Magistrate took the proclamation to the Prefect, as the latter is his superior officer. The Prefect refused to return it, saying that the Viceroy in his heart desired the destruction of all chapels and the persecution of all Christians. The native goes on to say that one of the followers of the District Magistrate, a man friendly to the Christians, heard the consultation between the two magistrates, and told the preacher afterwards what was said. The Prefect remarked that the British Consul Hance had only got these proclamations because he had been a prisoner for them—'a phrase that may mean anything from 'urgently beg' to 'falling prostrate and kneeling.' The Prefect told the preacher that the destruction of the chapel and shops was a mere nothing. The preacher's wife and the wife of one of the shopkeepers had their clothes torn from them, and were otherwise shamefully treated. The men seized them by the hair, and holding knives over their heads, threatened to kill them if they would not recant their faith in Christianity. Such is the report brought down.

A paper was posted on the wall saying that Mr. San, the native preacher, was a spy who had listened to the foreigner devils and would assist them when they came to the city. The people were exceedingly angry and determined to sweep away the chapel. The district magistrate Siu was not alive to his duty and ought to be cleared out. Formerly the chapel belonged to France, but had now been changed to England. Pang and Chang, the former the redoubtable general at the Macao forts (who can thrash the French with bows, arrows, and spears and who does not believe in any new-fangled Gaiting or Nordenfolt guns), the latter the present viceroy, are pure and upright and have already published a most commendable proclamation. Let us drive out the heretical ones and all places will enjoy peace. With united hearts let us exterminate the foreign devils and our Middle Kingdom will possess everlasting peace.

The English people and Government are decidedly unpopular amongst the Chinese just now. It is erroneously believed that the British assisted the French at Foochow. No notice is taken of the numbers of Chinese saved by British crews. Inside the city I understand there is considerable excitement and some talk about English property being destroyed in consequence of the above false impression. The suburbs are quiet.

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(From our Correspondent.)
Foochow, September 8.

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Throughout Saturday night large numbers of native troops passed through Foochow en route for the district of Lam-po, where I understand they will be engaged in sharp-shooting, which will render the river

dangerous for launches running between here and Pagoda Anchorage; in fact only last evening the Superintendent of the E. A. & China Telegraph Company was fired upon, for the second time, whilst returning from Sharp Peak. The natives of Foochow are again becoming obstreperous and menacing foreigners. Only yesterday (Sunday) whilst a gentleman was passing one of the main streets of the Settlement, he was stopped, spat upon, and an attempt made to drag him from his chair, and all this done by Chinese soldiers. The following 'Express' has been issued to-day:—

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

AT FOOTOW.

For the information of British Residents, the undersigned publishes below the tenor of an official communication to him yesterday by the High Authorities. By Imperial Edict, dated the 27th August, 1884, War, after mature deliberation, is reluctantly declared against France, for her breach of good faith and for opening fire upon the Chinese Forces without due and legitimate notice, according to the recognized Rules of International Law. Full protection is to be given to Merchants and Residents of non-belligerent Nations at the Treaty Ports. They must in no wise be disturbed on account of the French breaking of the Peace.

The High Authorities assure the Undersigned that they will use their best efforts to protect Foreign Residents and their interests, in respectful obedience to the Imperial Mandate.

But they wish it to be made known that the Chinese Government will not hold itself responsible for any interruption to the Trade of the Port in the event of the French Ships-of-war resuming hostilities in these waters.

CHARLES A. SINGLIE,
H. B. M. Consul.

The U. S. sloop *Monterey* is believed, leaving Foochow shortly, although it was intended that she should remain here for some months. Upon closing this I am pleased to add that the wounded men of H. B. M.'s gunboat *Zephyr* are progressing favourably, the Lieutenant, who was the most seriously injured, being now considered out of danger.

CHINESE NOTES.

Crowns and coronets (冠冕) were in ancient times worn by both prince and statesman in China, as is still the case in England. The distinguishing mark was the 冠 or 'crown.' The Emperor had 12, the feudal lord 9, the greater barons 7, and the lesser barons 5. With reference to Mr. Playfair's and Mr. Giles' allusions to Chinese fables having animals as their subjects, we may call attention to a Chinese 'Joe Miller' known as the 狐假虎威. This has been remarked by some students that the jackass does not appear to have been singled out by the Chinese as the personification of those qualities which have gained him so wide a celebrity in the West. But this is not the case. In the first place jackasses are called 'bald asses' (秃驴) by the irreverent Cantonese. Again, there is the old fable of the tiger who so frightened the tiger by his braying that they always gave him a wide berth; but one tiger, harder than the rest, once made bold to test his valour, whereupon, with a terrific roar, he assailed him a 'one' on the head with his hook. The tiger remarked 不過在這邊被個小畜生吓倒了, and then proceeded to devour him. The Chinese papers apply this fable to General Millett in the phrase 虎口余生.

Every 10 days the magistracies of China report on the weather to the prefect and provincial governor, who report on a monthly to the provincial Governor, who send in an annual statement to the Board.

A little book called 'The Correspondence of T'ung-t'iao on foreign affairs' is well worth perusal. This is his advice to officials having intercourse with foreigners. 'You should not be too formidable in your bearing; rather adopt an air of passivity; their insulting and astute ways should be ignored, and we should conceal both our knowledge and ignorance under a quiet expression.' Kou-chien (King of Yush, see Mayers) assumed a humble manner in order to make his enemies of no great value should be promptly burnt. The walls, floors, and carpets of a sick-room should, after the removal of a cholera patient, be washed with a strong solution of sulphate of copper or painted with chloride of lime; and the rugs, brooms, and brushes used in the disinfection should be burnt. Double sheets of newspaper may be placed between the bed-linen and mattress; and this paper must afterwards be burnt; but soiled mattresses and beds must be thoroughly saturated with a fluid disinfectant and then baked exposed to vapour heat to some degree above the boiling point. In every locality in which cholera appears, a public oven should be provided; and remedies used for no other purpose should be set apart to carry infected articles to be baked, while other articles should be used when the articles are returned back to their owners. In infected houses and, indeed, in infected districts, all water-closets should be frequently flushed with a quart or so of solution of sulphate of copper or of chloride of lime; and sinks and drains should be similarly treated every evening. All dustbins and rubbish-chests should be disinfected in like manner; and the public dustmen should carry with them sufficient chloride of lime in powder to keep their carts and their contents covered with it. Large public assemblies should be avoided; all public buildings should be disinfected, and if possible burnt. The outbreak of cholera in a house should be at once reported to the local officer of health; there should be a rigorous inspection by

logue and vagabond. As the man did not appear to be in his right mind he was detained in gaol for examination by the Colonial Surgeon. This morning he was brought up and detained on the charge of roguery and vagabond, and sent to the lunatic asylum.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A young, a coolie, 32 years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on the 11th inst.

Defendant was seen by P.O. 210 to run down to the Praya East and jump into the water. The constable obtained assistance and pulled him out.

The defendant stated that he fell in the water by accident, and as a friend appeared in Court and promised to look after him, defendant was discharged.

(Before E. Maclean, Esq.)

Li Aye-ye, described as a shopman, and charged with assaulting a constable, was brought up on custody on the 11th inst. Chang Afat, P. C. 170, and Li Aye-ye, P. C. 440, were sent to Tai Hang Village to arrest a man named Wong Aik-ai. After the man had been found and apprehended, defendants and about twenty or thirty others surrounded the constables, beat them with sticks, tools, etc., and rescued the prisoner from them.

Six weeks' hard labour each, and 81 shillings to be paid to P. C. 170, whose jacket was torn in the struggle.

(Before both Magistrates.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Lo Aye, the prisoner remanded on the 5th inst., on a charge of assaulting and robbing a widow woman of a pair of silver earrings in Benham Road on the last inst., was brought up for sentence before both Magistrates this morning. Four previous convictions were proved against the prisoner and he was now sent to prison for eighteen months' hard labour.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

A circular has been drawn up by the Comité d'Hygiène, at the instance of the French Government, and published for the general instruction of the people as to the precautions to be observed during the cholera epidemic. Much of the advice contained in it is of a nature which is not English, to whom it may be of small value, should the malady spread to this country.

It is pointed out that, even during the worst epidemics, the proportion of persons who suffer is small, and that there are almost invariably persons who escape death. Those who are frightened of the disease are the least able to resist its attacks. Excessive fatigue should be avoided. Too much work and too much pleasure are equally dangerous. No one, when bathing, should venture into the sea, and if business permits of going to bathe early and getting up moderately late, so much the better. Chills, and above all, night chills, must be guarded against. It is unwise to sleep with open windows; if a window should be open, it should be closed at night. Water for drinking purposes should be obtained from sources beyond contamination, and should be boiled before it is used. If boiled water may be advantageously boiled with a pinch of hops or country and then mixed with light wine. A drink which is an admirable thirst-quencher may be made of old rum (two ounces), tincture of gentian (a few drops), and boiled water (a pint and a half). The filtering of all drink through charcoal is advisable; and the use of natural mineral waters for drinking purposes is recommended. Bakers should be careful as to the origin of the water used for their business; and no wells in the immediate neighbourhood of inhabited houses should be used. There is no danger in the moderate consumption of thoroughly ripe fruit, provided it is not over-ripe. It is well, however, to peel it, and still better to cook it. Vegetables should invariably be cooked; and salads should be altogether avoided, as they are liable to contain any cholera germs that may be spread over the vegetables. Any irregularity of diet, drink, or habit is dangerous. The stomach and the digestion should never be suffered to get out of order. Any over-indulgence offers a favourable opportunity for the disease to attack. Ice and cold foods should be avoided.

Any digestive or stomachic irregularity may be the prelude to an attack of cholera. As soon as anything of the kind is noticed during an epidemic, a doctor should be called in; for in most cases prompt treatment will either stop off or arrest the threatened danger. Persons who have a change of cholera patients should never be left in attendance upon them for more than twelve hours at a time, and should be supplied with wine by day and coffee by night. The best disinfectant is sulphate of copper. In its absence, chloride of lime and chloride of zinc are recommended; during the absence of sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc and sulphate of iron are said to be inefficient. All vessels used in the sick-room should contain a strong solution of sulphate of copper or a large quantity of chloride of lime, and a further quantity of the disinfectant may be advantageously used on occasion suggests. All linen used in the sick-room should also be treated with one or another of these disinfectants and then, in half an hour's time, freely rinsed in boiling water. Clothes that can be washed should be washed in a similar manner. Other garments should be heated in a steam oven, or they may be hung in an empty and closely confined space and exposed for four-and-twenty hours to the fumes of burning sulphur; but any clothes that are so treated should be promptly burnt. The walls, floors, and carpets of a sick-room should, after the removal of a cholera patient, be washed with a strong solution of sulphate of copper or painted with chloride of lime; and the rugs, brooms, and brushes used in the disinfection should be burnt. Double sheets of newspaper may be placed between the bed-linen and mattress; and this paper must afterwards be burnt; but soiled mattresses and beds must be thoroughly saturated with a fluid disinfectant and then baked exposed to vapour heat to some degree above the boiling point. In every locality in which cholera appears, a public oven should be provided; and remedies used for no other purpose should be set apart to carry infected articles to be baked, while other articles should be used when the articles are returned back to their owners. In infected houses and, indeed, in infected districts, all water-closets should be frequently flushed with a quart or so of solution of sulphate of copper or of chloride of lime; and sinks and drains should be similarly treated every evening. All dustbins and rubbish-chests should be disinfected in like manner; and the public dustmen should carry with them sufficient chloride of lime in powder to keep their carts and their contents covered with it. Large public assemblies should be avoided; all public buildings should be disinfected, and if possible burnt. The outbreak of cholera in a house should be at once reported to the local officer of health; there should be a rigorous inspection by

properly qualified officials of all hotels and lodging-houses in which the disease may have appeared; and wherever the epidemic shows itself, public ambulances and hospitals should without delay be placed at the disposal of the authorities. If these hints are rigidly acted on it is believed that an epidemic of cholera is not at all likely to assume serious proportions.—*St. James's Gazette*.

AN AMATEUR CARPENTER.

By Birt, Nye.

In my opinion every professional man should keep a chest of carpenter's tools in his back and busy himself at odd hours with them in constructing the various articles that are always needed about the house. There is a great deal of pleasure in feeling your own independence of other trades, and most especially of the carpenter. Every now and then your wife will want a bracket put up in some corner, or a picture frame, or a new bright and shining hammer you can put up on a horse which she can hang a cast-iron horse-blanket lambrquin, with inflexible water lilies saved in it.

A man will, if he tries, readily learn to do a great many such little things and his wife will brag on him to other ladies, and they will make invidious comparisons between their husbands, who can't do anything of this kind whatever; and you are so handy.

Firstly, you buy a set of amateur carpenter tools. You do not need to say that you are an amateur. The dealer will find that out when you ask him for an easy-running broad-axe or a green-groge plumb line. He will tell you a set of amateur's tools that will be a set of amateur's tools with basswood handles, and the saw will double up like a piece of stove pipe. After you have nailed a board on the fence successfully, you will very naturally desire to do something much better, more difficult. You will probably try to erect a parlour table of a rustic settee.

I made a very handsome bracket last week, and I was naturally proud of it. In fastening it together, if I hadn't inadvertently nailed it to the barn floor, I guess I could have used it to support a heavy load. It was made of the same material as the one I made last week, so that the two could be used separately. I ruined a bracket that was intended to serve as the base, as it were, of a lamp-quin which cost \$9, and which I had just finished. There is actually a piece around the house. There is actually a glow of heat around that inch-thick that I don't notice elsewhere. I've shown it to several personal friends. They seem to think it is not built tightly enough for a day, and said that it looked like an inch-thick that it ought to be light as a feather. At least to hold the larger chunks of ice so they would not escape through the pores of the ice-box. He said he never built one, but that it stood to reason that a refrigerator like that built by a carpenter so that it would keep the cows out. You don't want a refrigerator that the cattle can get through the cracks of and eat your strawberries on ice, he says.

A neighbour of mine who once built a hen roost of laths, and now carries a thick piece around the house. There is actually a glow of heat around that inch-thick that I don't notice elsewhere. I've shown it to several personal friends. They seem to think it is not built tightly enough for a day, and said that it looked like an inch-thick that it ought to be light as a feather. At least to hold the larger chunks of ice so they would not escape through the pores of the ice-box. He said he never built one, but that it stood to reason that a refrigerator like that built by a carpenter so that it would keep the cows out. You don't want a refrigerator that the cattle can get through the cracks of and eat your strawberries on ice, he says.

I have made several other little articles of vertu this spring, to the construction of which I have devoted a good deal of time and two finger-nails. I have also saved my leg several times. The leg, of course, will get well, but the pantaloons will not. Parties wishing to meet me in my studio during the morning hours will find that the alley between Eighth and Ninth streets, and the third stable door on the left, pass around my Gothic horse, and give the counterpane and three kicks on the door in an ordinary tug of war.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M. SEPTEMBER 11.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Manila	29.8180.10	WSW	2	0	1.03		
Hainan	29.7687.87	WNW	3	0			
Hongkong	29.7378.96	SSW	5	0			
Amoy	29.7284.07	SE	4	0			
Shanghai	29.8377.54	ENE	4	0			
Nagasaki	29.8654.62	SW	2	0			
Wakatsuki	30.0022.4	N	1	0			

AT 10 A.M. SEPTEMBER 12.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Manila	29.8385.07	WNW	3	0	1.45		
Hainan	29.7777.10	SSW	5	0	0.24		
Hongkong	29.7781.03	NE	3	0			
Amoy	29.7781.03	NE	3	0			
Shanghai	29.9375.01	E	1	0			
Nagasaki	29.9682.07	SE	2	0			
Wakatsuki	29.9848.4	N	1	0			

Government Astronomer.
Hongkong Observatory, September 12.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 12.
Opium—New, 550
Old, 550
New, 550
Old, 550
New, 550
Old, 550
New, 550
Old, 550

Exchange.

